CDC and Pfizer RSV Vaccines for Pregnant Women Increased Risk of Preterm Births — CDC Ended Its Trials, but FDA Approved Pfizer Shots

Last-stage trials showing a 'surprise' increase in preterm births in vaccine recipients were stopped early. CDC data undergirding the vaccines' safety and effectiveness was not complete. Preterm births in the trial were statistically insignificant.

By **Brenda Baletti, Ph.D.**

Donate Now
You make the difference.

Latest News
Did the WHO Declare Polio Was Eradicated in Gaza? Health, Experts Say No
Is 'Corporate Greed' to Blame for Rising Drug Prices, FTC Report Asks?
Australia's Public Broadcaster Pushes Wide-Ranging Climate 'Misinformation' Ban
MORE NEWS

Latest Videos
How What You Eat Can Affect Your Children's Health Before They're Born
'Corporate Greed' to Blame for Rising Drug Prices, FTC Report Says
Australia's Public Broadcaster Pushes Wide-Ranging Climate 'Misinformation' Ban
MORE VIDEOS

Get FREE News & Updates!
First Name
Last Name
Email
SIGN UP
Get Text Alerts
Sign up for breaking news from The Defender
Country Code
REQUIRED. Phone number must be in standard 10-digit format without dashes or spaces.

Mina 4 day, mina 4 ko. Subscribe to The Defender's Top News of the Day. It's free.

GSK on Thursday provided more details on the clinical trials for its maternal respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) vaccine. The company halted the trials and stopped developing the vaccine in February 2022, after identifying an increased risk of preterm births in the vaccine group.

The details, published in a peer-reviewed article in the New England Journal of Medicine, show that the vaccine candidate, GSK's bivalent RSV prefusion F protein-based (RSVPreF) maternal RSV vax, Arexvy, GSK's vaccine and 2 GSK's RSVPreF3 that is monovalent, "the vaccines are otherwise similar."

They also argued that RSV "poses a substantial burden" to infant health and that vaccines "are the most maternal vaccination, risks and benefits had to be carefully investigated.

Although GSK ended its trials due to the preterm birth safety signal, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved Pfizer's RSV vax, Abrysvo, for pregnant women, — even though Pfizer also reported elevated rates of preterm births among pregnant women during clinical trials for the vaccine.

Pfizer said the rates of preterm birth during the Abrysvo trials were not statistically significant. The FDA nonetheless approved Pfizer's RSV vax for pregnant women in August 2023.

The authors of an editorial that accompanied the NEJM article noted that GSK's and Pfizer's RSV vaccines "could cause a mild rise in preterm births."

They also argued that RSV "poses a substantial burden" to infant health and that vaccines "are the most maternal vaccination, risks and benefits had to be carefully investigated.

"The Wuhan Cover-Up" by Robert F. Kennedy Jr.
ORDER NOW

Although GSK ended its trials due to the preterm birth safety signal, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved Pfizer's RSV vax, Abrysvo, for pregnant women, — even though Pfizer also reported elevated rates of preterm births among pregnant women during clinical trials for the vaccine.

Pfizer said the rates of preterm birth during the Abrysvo trials were not statistically significant. The FDA nonetheless approved Pfizer's RSV vax for pregnant women in August 2023.

The authors of an editorial that accompanied the NEJM article noted that GSK's and Pfizer's RSV vaccines "could cause a mild rise in preterm births."

They also argued that RSV "poses a substantial burden" to infant health and that vaccines "are the most maternal vaccination, risks and benefits had to be carefully investigated.

Although GSK ended its trials due to the preterm birth safety signal, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved Pfizer's RSV vax, Abrysvo, for pregnant women, — even though Pfizer also reported elevated rates of preterm births among pregnant women during clinical trials for the vaccine.

Pfizer said the rates of preterm birth during the Abrysvo trials were not statistically significant. The FDA nonetheless approved Pfizer's RSV vax for pregnant women in August 2023.

The authors of an editorial that accompanied the NEJM article noted that GSK's and Pfizer's RSV vaccines "could cause a mild rise in preterm births."

They also argued that RSV "poses a substantial burden" to infant health and that vaccines "are the most maternal vaccination, risks and benefits had to be carefully investigated.

Although GSK ended its trials due to the preterm birth safety signal, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved Pfizer's RSV vax, Abrysvo, for pregnant women, — even though Pfizer also reported elevated rates of preterm births among pregnant women during clinical trials for the vaccine.

Pfizer said the rates of preterm birth during the Abrysvo trials were not statistically significant. The FDA nonetheless approved Pfizer's RSV vax for pregnant women in August 2023.

Dr. Daniel Neely, a drug safety expert, told The Defender he didn't think most women were aware of how serious premature birth is for both infants and mothers.

RSV is a common respiratory virus that usually causes mild cold-like symptoms but in rare cases can lead to hospitalization and death in infants and the elderly. By the age of 2, 97% of all babies have been infected with the RSV virus, which infects partial immunity, making any subsequent episodes less severe.

Midwife and nurse practitioner Mary Lou Singleton told The Defender:

"As a mother and a pediatric primary care provider, I'm horrified that this vaccine was ever approved. RSV Every few years the virus moves through the community and causes a cold in most people. It can be severe in infants and young children in my practice are hospitalized with severe cases of RSV. I am not vaccine Afraid."

Prematurity carries greater short and long-term risks to children than RSV.

Singleton said that being born between 32 and 36.5 weeks gestation has lifelong negative effects. These babies are significantly more likely to die in the first year of life from all-cause mortality — "including SIDS, for which they are up to 3 partially protected according to the results of the study on the vaccine," she said.

Preterm babies also are more likely to have learning disabilities and behavioral disorders, where effect not only their quality of life but also the lives of their family members and the lives of everyone who interacts with them, Singleton said.

"As they age, they are more likely to develop heart disease, diabetes and high blood pressure than people who were born at term."

RFK Jr. and Brian Hooker's new book: "Vax-Unvax"
ORDER NOW

Risk of preterm birth in GSK trials 57% higher among vaccinated mothers

GSK launched a Phase 3 clinical trial in November 2020 to test the safety and efficacy of its vaccine against lower respiratory tract disease associated with RSV in infants born to women who had received the vaccine during pregnancy.

The trial's primary endpoint aimed to enroll 10,000 pregnant women — 5,000 of whom were randomized to receive the vaccine, as compared with 4.3% of those in the placebo group.

In other words, for every 54 infants born to women who received the vaccine, one additional preterm birth occurred.

The trial was conducted at sites in 24 countries on six continents, with approximately 40% of participants enrolled in low- and low-middle-income countries, where 75% of RSV-associated deaths occur.

Researchers randomly assigned mothers in a 2:1 ratio to receive either the vaccine or a placebo between 24-34 weeks of gestation. They tracked 4,550 infants whose mothers received the vaccine and 1,771 infants whose mothers received the placebo until they were 6 months old.

In February 2022, an independent data monitoring committee reported to GSK that at that time it identified there were 41 preterm births in the vaccine group and 24 preterm births in the placebo group.

The "imbalance" identified between the two groups increased after all mothers had delivered their babies. By the end of the trial, 227 of the 3,456 infants in the vaccine group (6.6%) were born before 37 weeks, compared with 114 of 1,716 (4.9%) in the placebo group.

That translated into a 57% increased risk of preterm births among vaccinated women.

Among the infants born prematurely, very preterm births (between 28 and 32 weeks) or extremely preterm births (before 28 weeks) occurred in 5.5% of the vaccine group and 2.9% in the placebo group.

Neonatal deaths also were higher in the vaccine group, occurring in 0.4% of the vaccine group and 0.2% of the placebo group. Stillbirths occurred in 1.2% and 1.0%, which they noted were not statistically significant.

"The use of statistical significance hearers to discounte the existence of a problem is statistically fibrative. There is a very clear increase in risk that should not be discounted in this manner," Neely said.

He added:

"In the GSK trial, > 1 in 54 vaccinated babies were likely to have a preterm birth compared with not being vaccinated and even in these small trials there were neonatal deaths linked to the vaccine.

"In contrast, there were no deaths linked to RSV. And we don't have any evidence that RSV causes preterm birth. Correlation does not imply causeation — any problems there is with the vaccine are likely to be underlying condition the child had prior to RSV.

"There might be a link to asthma but even this is dubious. The key point is 1:54 children have to be vaccinated to prevent one severe RSV infection.

"Let me put it like this — flight the 69% efficacy the vaccine has only 9.5% efficacy in absolute terms."

Help us fight back!
Total support needed: $50,000
Total raised: $40,000
Remaining: $10,000
DONATE NOW

Another 'risky gamble' with the health of pregnant women?

The editorial contemporary accompanying the NEJM article was written by Dr. Gagik R. Karapetyan and Dr. Barney Jamieson, who was named earlier in the month to the CDC's vaccine advisory committee and was a key spokesperson promoting the COVID-19 vaccines as "safe and effective" for pregnant women.

Noting the researchers in the GSK trial could not identify the mechanism of increased risk of preterm births, Karapetyan and Jamieson argued that a "wide series of potential explanations unrelated to the vaccine itself that could cause the higher rates of preterm births in the vaccine group in the GSK trial."

Preterm births primarily occurred in late stage pregnancy, while the RSV virus is "rare" in the third trimester, they argued. Therefore, the risk of RSV in the third trimester to determine fetal age was not done in response to RSV.

However, they then concluded that there was no relationship to COVID-19 infections identified and misclassification of gestational age would have occurred at the same rate in both groups.

They suggested that even if there does turn out to be a link between the vaccine (Pfizer's vaccine and preterm births, "it is essential to weigh this small risk against the potential benefits of maternal immunization."

Healy came to a different conclusion, noting that "Based on the Novavax trial, the risk and benefit are likely to be equivalent with Pfizer and GSK vaccines."

"But," he said, "I think a lot of American women understand this and most are in no rush to get it."

Healy said he doesn't think it would be "a bad" a safe and effective way to prevent RSV from ravaging our communities every three to five years, but we don't."

Instead, she said, "We have another risky gamble with the health of pregnant women and infants that will further erode Big Pharma and increase the already alarmingly high rate of premature birth in the United States."

She said a large percentage of children who get RSV will need to be hospitalized, but is very small percentage" of children die from the virus.

Singleton added:

"Even though RSV has the shaking in my locks every few years as I am arranging transport to the hospital for very sick children in my care, I cannot recommend the mothers risk taking this new experimental technology.

"We have no idea the extent of the new problems we may be creating with this new drug, and so far the data shows the risks are not worth the benefits."

Subscribe To The Defender - It's Free!
First Name
Last Name
Email
SIGN UP

SUGGEST A CORRECTION

Brenda Baletti, Ph.D.
Brenda Baletti, Ph.D., is a senior reporter for The Defender. She writes and taught about science and health for more than a decade at the college level before earning her Ph.D. in human geography from the University of Central Florida at Chapel Hill and a master's from the University of Texas at Austin.

Sign up for free news and updates from Children's Health Defense. **CHD focuses on legal strategies to defend the health of our children and obtain justice for those injured. We can't do it without your support.**

Republishing Guidelines

Children's Health Defense Comment Policy
We welcome comments that add value to the discussion. Abusive, boilerplate or boilerplate comments will be deleted.
Please read our Comment Policy before commenting.
Sign In
11 Comments
Login
Join the discussion...
or sign up with Disqus
Name
Share
Best
Newest
Oldest
RichardClark
2 months ago
Hypertrophic are contrary to nature. Humans are given 2 lungs for a reason. Why would anyone want to remove one? Why would anyone want to remove the contaminants into the bloodstream which don't belong.
Why would anyone want to remove the body's natural defense system and replace it with a natural immune system to wash contents lung to eliminate it. The Vaccine Manufacturers Alliance (VMA) is a non-profit organization representing companies that develop, produce and supply Vaccines. Without the work VMA, Americans' health would be threatened, and our government vaxx to the worst peace.
Reply
Share
Leslie Taylor
2 months ago
Thank you for your comment.
From 1991 to 2006 I lost 9.5 Mom age "Then Take the Shot of our Nation" Shot. Shot of Death.
Reply
Share
Leslie Taylor
2 months ago
Thank you for your comment.
From 1991 to 2006 I lost 9.5 Mom age "Then Take the Shot of our Nation" Shot. Shot of Death.
Reply
Share
Robinhood
2 months ago
Thank you for your comment.
From 1991 to 2006 I lost 9.5 Mom age "Then Take the Shot of our Nation" Shot. Shot of Death.
Reply
Share
Jane
2 months ago
Thank you for your comment.
From 1991 to 2006 I lost 9.5 Mom age "Then Take the Shot of our Nation" Shot. Shot of Death.
Reply
Share
Reply Reply